

**A REVISION OF THE GENUS *LAMYRISTIS* MEYRICK
(LEPIDOPTERA: PSYCHIDAE) AND PROPOSAL OF A NEW
RELATED GENUS *ACOREMATA* FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA**

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Abstract.—The southeast Asian genus *Lamyristis* Meyrick 1911, including its synonym *Parameristis* Meyrick 1919, is revised. Previously assigned by various authors to the families Plutellidae, Yponomeutidae, or Tineidae, its proper placement within the Psychidae was recognized recently by Robinson and Tuck (1996). Included species are *L. leucopselia* Meyrick, *L. eremaea* (Meyrick), and *L. bruneiensis*, **new species**. A new genus and species, *Acoremata aquila*, is also described and illustrated. At least one synapomorphy, the broad, flattened scale vestiture of the foreleg, closely associates the two genera.

Key Words: Arrhenophanidae, bagworm moth, *Acoremata*, *Lamyristis*, *Parameristis*

Determining the family relationships of psychid species with fully winged females was a consistent problem for early lepidopterists such as Edward Meyrick, who tended to include such taxa in the Tineidae or even non tineoid superfamilies such as the Yponomeutoidea. For example, the principal genus treated in this report, *Lamyristis*, was placed by Meyrick (1911) in the Plutellidae and subsequently listed by Fletcher (1929) in the Yponomeutidae. *Parameristis* was described by Meyrick (1919) in the Tineidae, and was recently synonymized under *Lamyristis* and properly placed in the Psychidae by Robinson and Tuck (1996).

Meyrick's (1895) early concept of the Psychidae essentially agreed with most accounts published down to the middle of this century in restricting the family to those species lacking a haustellum and possessing apterous females. Only recently have the true affinities of some of the most primitive psychid genera been established (Gozmany and Varí 1979; Robinson and Nielsen 1993). Until all of the

previously named tropical yponomeutoid and tineoid genera have been re-examined, the diversity of the Psychidae at the generic level, and even the subfamily classification, will remain uncertain.

During the course of my study of the tineoid family Arrhenophanidae, I had the opportunity to examine a series of mostly unidentified moths from southeast Asia that superficially resembled the Arrhenophanidae recently reported from Taiwan (Davis 1991). After dissecting the specimens, I discovered that approximately half of the species represented Arrhenophanidae and the remainder were Psychidae. Among the Psychidae examined, two genera are recognized: *Lamyristis* and the new genus *Acoremata*. Both genera can now be added to the recently published checklist of the Southeast Asian Psychidae (Norman et al. 1994).

One possible synapomorphy linking *Lamyristis* and *Acoremata* is the broadly flattened scale vestiture of their forelegs. Two plesiomorphies (for Psychidae) shared by

both genera are the retention of three-segmented maxillary palpi and a short haustellum. Until recently (Davis, in press) either one or both of these structures were considered absent in Psychidae (Common 1990). Both *Lamyristis* and *Acoremata* possess a typical psychid thoracic metafurca with a complete furcal bridge (Robinson 1988). Their male genitalia are also typically psychoid in possessing a large saccular lobe and a membranous, non-articulated anellar tube. Arrhenophanid aedeagi are distinct in being tightly enclosed by a sclerotized anellar tube that articulates via the juxta to the vinculum. The female genitalia of Psychidae differ most notably from that of some Arrhenophanidae by the absence (Fig. 33) of a distinct lamella postvaginalis, which is well developed and actually projects free of the eighth sternum in the latter family.

Lamyristis and *Acoremata* can be distinguished by characters provided in the following key.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF PSYCHIDAE
TREATED IN THIS PUBLICATION

- Forewing with R4 and R5 long-stalked. Eighth abdominal segment of male with a bilateral pair of short coremata (Fig. 24). Male genitalia with vinculum Y-shaped; saccus well defined, nearly the length of valva or longer . . . *Lamyristis*
- Forewing with R4 and R5 separate. Male with coremata absent; vinculum V-shaped; saccus poorly defined *Acoremata*

***Acoremata* Davis, new genus**

Type species.—*Acoremata aquila*, new species

Male.—Length of forewing 4.9–5.2 mm. *Head* (Fig. 7): Vestiture of vertex semi-appressed, with a pair of prominent, lateral occipital tufts; scales slender, dense, with minutely bi-tridentate apices; scales more raised over frons. Eyes smooth, reduced; interocular index (vertical diameter of eye/minimal frontal distance between eyes) ca. 0.7. Ocelli absent. Antenna filiform, short, ca. 0.25 length of forewing; scape and pedicel fully scaled, pecten absent; flagellum

densely scaled dorsally, with one row of scales per segment; venter naked except for dense piliform sensilla ca. 1.5 as long as diameter of flagellomere. Mandible absent. Maxillary palpi short, total length approximately equal to basal segment of labial palpus, 3-segmented; segments increasing in size distally. Haustellum reduced, equalling length of maxillary palpus. Labial palpus 3-segmented, with prominent ventral tuft from slightly swollen segment II; length ratio of segments from base: 1:1:0.85. *Thorax*: Mesonotum with anterior portion smoothly scaled; caudal half with a prominent mid dorsal scale tuft. Forewing (Fig. 10) moderately broad, L/W index 2.7. Apex more rounded, not falcate. All veins present and arising separate from discal cell; accessory cell present; base of M undivided in cell; retinaculum similar to *Lamyristis*, an elongate subcostal fold. Hindwing nearly equal to forewing in width, apex much more tapered; all veins arising separate; frenulum a single stout bristle. Foreleg (Fig. 12) short; foretibia equal to basal tarsomere in length; epiphysis elongate, ca. 0.8 length of tibia; vestiture of foretibia and tarsus similar to *Lamyristis*, with scales broad and flat. Hindleg elongate; tibia 1.8 length of basal tarsomere. Tibial spurs well developed with one member of pair typically twice the length of other; pattern 0–2–4. Tarsomeres of all legs relatively shorter and stouter than those of *Lamyristis*; tarsomeres 2–5 of hindleg especially short, together ca. 0.7 length of basal tarsomere (1). *Abdomen*: Eighth segment without coremata.

Male genitalia.—Apex of tegumen either with or without median notch. Vinculum V-shaped, with saccus indistinct and only slightly constricted. Valva slightly less than half total length of genital capsule (vinculum + tegumen); saccus forming a short, prominent lobe bearing 8–12 short, stout spines from distal half. Aedeagus a slender, straight, simple cylinder without cornuti.

Female.—Length of forewing 6–7 mm. Color pattern as described for male. Fren-

ulum consisting of 4 slender bristles. Seventh abdominal segment with dense corethrogyne arising from three tergal and two sternal clusters (Fig. 31).

Female genitalia.—Posterior apophyses extremely long, nearly twice length of anterior apophyses. Lamella antevaginalis deeply concave. Signum absent.

Etymology.—The generic name is derived from the Greek prefix *a*—(without), added to *coremata*, the paired scale tufts of the male abdomen. It is considered feminine in gender.

Discussion.—*Acoremata* is believed to be most closely allied to *Lamyristis* on the basis of the similarly flattened vestiture of the foreleg. It differs from the latter in possessing forewings with all veins arising separate; apex rounded, not falcate; male genitalia with a more Y-shaped vinculum and distinct saccus; aedoeagus more slender and straight; and the loss of abdominal *coremata* in the male. Diagnosis of the female is based on an unnamed species illustrated in Fig. 30.

***Acoremata aquila* Davis, new species**

(Figs. 1, 7, 10, 12, 14–16; Map)

Male (Fig. 1).—Length of forewing 4.9–5.2 mm. *Head*: Vestiture mostly black, scales faintly tipped with pale gray uniformly over head, maxillary and labial palpi. Antennal vestiture black, scales often faintly tipped with pale gray. *Thorax*: Mesonotum and tegula uniformly black; venter pale buff. Forewing mostly dark fuscous with three equally spaced, pale brown costal spots, and a sinuate, indistinct band of pale brown extending irregularly across wing from each costal spot; termen fuscous, irrorated with pale gray. Hindwing uniformly paler fuscous. Legs pale buff ventrally, heavily suffused with fuscous dorsally; foretibia and most of tarsus covered with a broad, compressed layer of black, white-tipped scales. *Abdomen*: Dark fuscous dorsally, pale buff ventrally.

Male genitalia (Figs. 14–16).—Tegumen with shallow apical notch. Vinculum broad-

ly V-shaped, median length ca. 0.7 that of greatest width. Valva with cucullus curving mesally; apex evenly rounded; sacculus with apex irregularly swollen.

Female.—Unknown.

Holotype.—♂; BRUNEI: Ulu Temburong, Kuala Belalong FSC, Site 1a, 100 m, lowland dipt. forest, 4–16 Jul 1991, 7 July, G. S. Robinson (BMNH).

Paratype.—1 ♂; same data as holotype except: 4 July, BM slide 27909 (BMNH).

Distribution (Map).—Known only from the type locality, located in lowland dipterocarp forest.

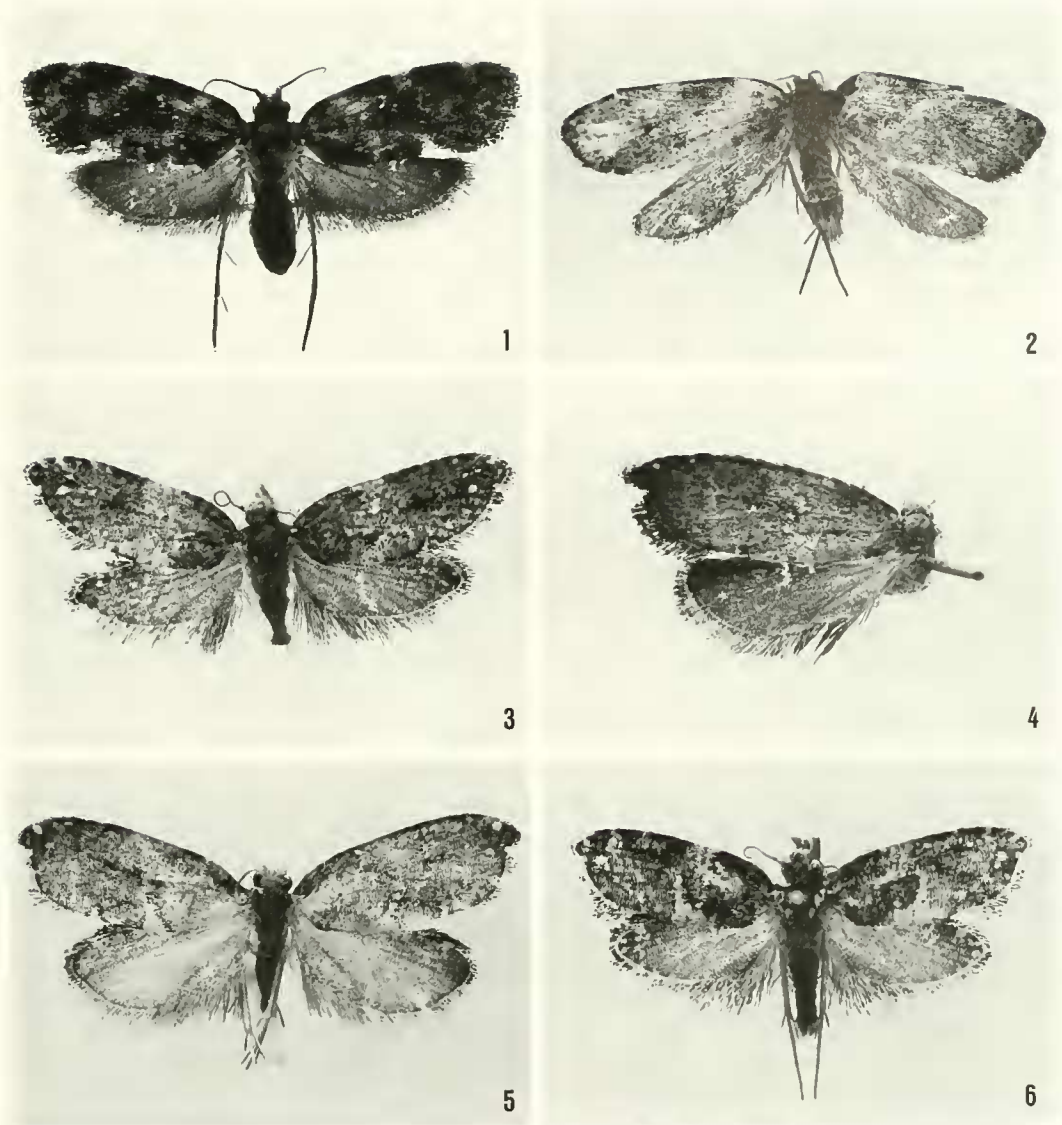
Etymology.—The specific epithet is derived from the Latin *aquilus* (dark colored, swarthy).

Discussion.—The dark swarthy pattern with buff markings is diagnostic of this species. The irregularly swollen knob at the apex of the sacculus distinguishes the males from all other *Psychidae*.

Acoremata species
(Figs. 2, 30, 31; Map)

Male.—Length of forewing 5.2 mm. Vestiture of head, maxillary and labial palpi uniformly fuscous, densely irrorated with white-tipped scales. Antenna 0.25 length of forewing; scape similar to head in color, smoothly scaled but with anterodorsal scales projecting over pedicel; flagellum with single dorsal row of dark fuscous scales, faintly tipped with white, per segment; venter densely covered with pale, piliform sensilla, ca. 1.5 diameter of flagellomere in length. *Thorax*: Mesonotum smooth, brownish fuscous; mid dorsal tuft and tegula dark fuscous, with white tipped-scales. Venter shiny cream. Forewing dark fuscous with small, isolated patches of silvery scales scattered over wing; three relatively large, pale yellowish costal spots at basal $\frac{1}{4}$, middle, and distal $\frac{1}{2}$; an elongate patch of golden brown near apex of discal cell; termen uniformly dark fuscous. Hindwing paler, more gray. Legs fuscous dorsally, cream ventrally. *Abdomen*: [missing].

Male genitalia.—Not examined.



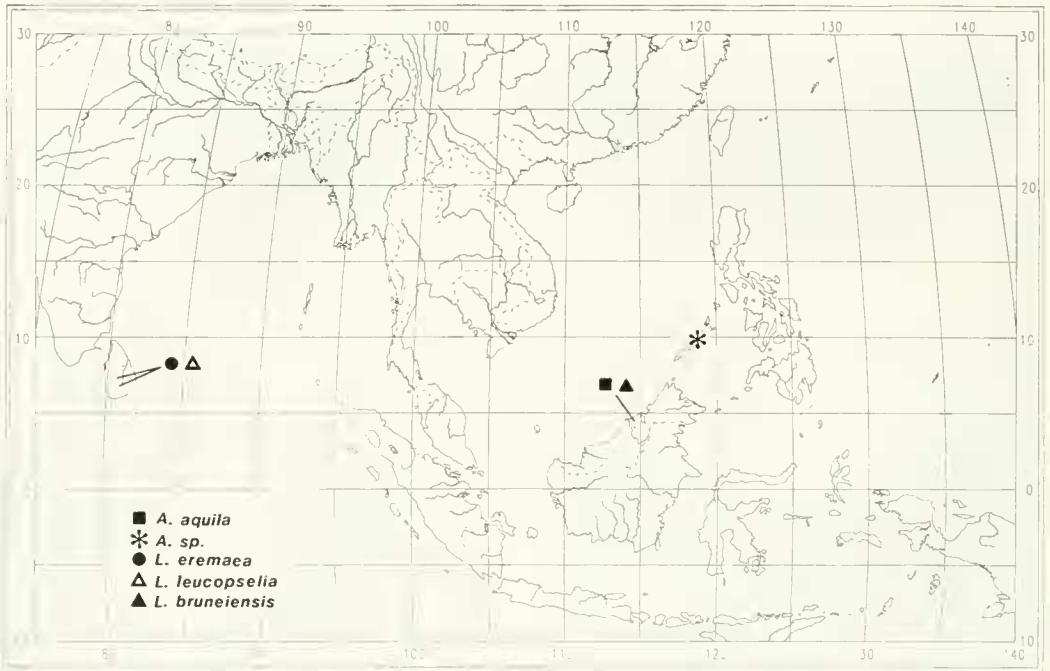
Figs. 1-6. Adult moths. 1, *Acoremata aquila*, holotype ♂, (5.2 mm). 2, *A. sp.*, ♀, (7 mm). 3, *Lamyristis eremaea*, holotype ♂, (5.3 mm). 4, *L. leucopsilia*, lectotype ♀, (9.2 mm). 5, *L. leucopsilia*, ♂, (6.1 mm). 6, *L. brunceusis*, holotype ♂, 5 mm. (Forewing length in parentheses.)

Female (Fig. 2).—Forewing length 6-7 mm. Similar to male except: Generally paler [due to more rubbed condition]. *Abdomen*: Fuscous, mottled with white dorsally, with white scales concentrated along hind margin of segments 4-6; corethrogyne brownish fuscous with bronzy hue.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30).—As described for genus. Ductus bursae extremely

slender, gradually enlarging to corpus; length about twice that of corpus bursae; antrum triangular, short, length ca. equal to maximum width.

Material examined.—PHILIPPINES: Palawan: Irawan, 700' [215 m]: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 19-22 Jan 1988, J. H. Martin, [collected in alcohol in Malaise trap], BM slides 27919, 27922 (BMNH, USNM).



Map. Distribution of *Acoremata* and *Lamyristis*.

Distribution (Map).—Known only from the island of Palawan, Philippines.

Discussion.—This species has not been named because of the poor condition of the three known specimens and the absence of the male abdomen.

Lamyristis Meyrick

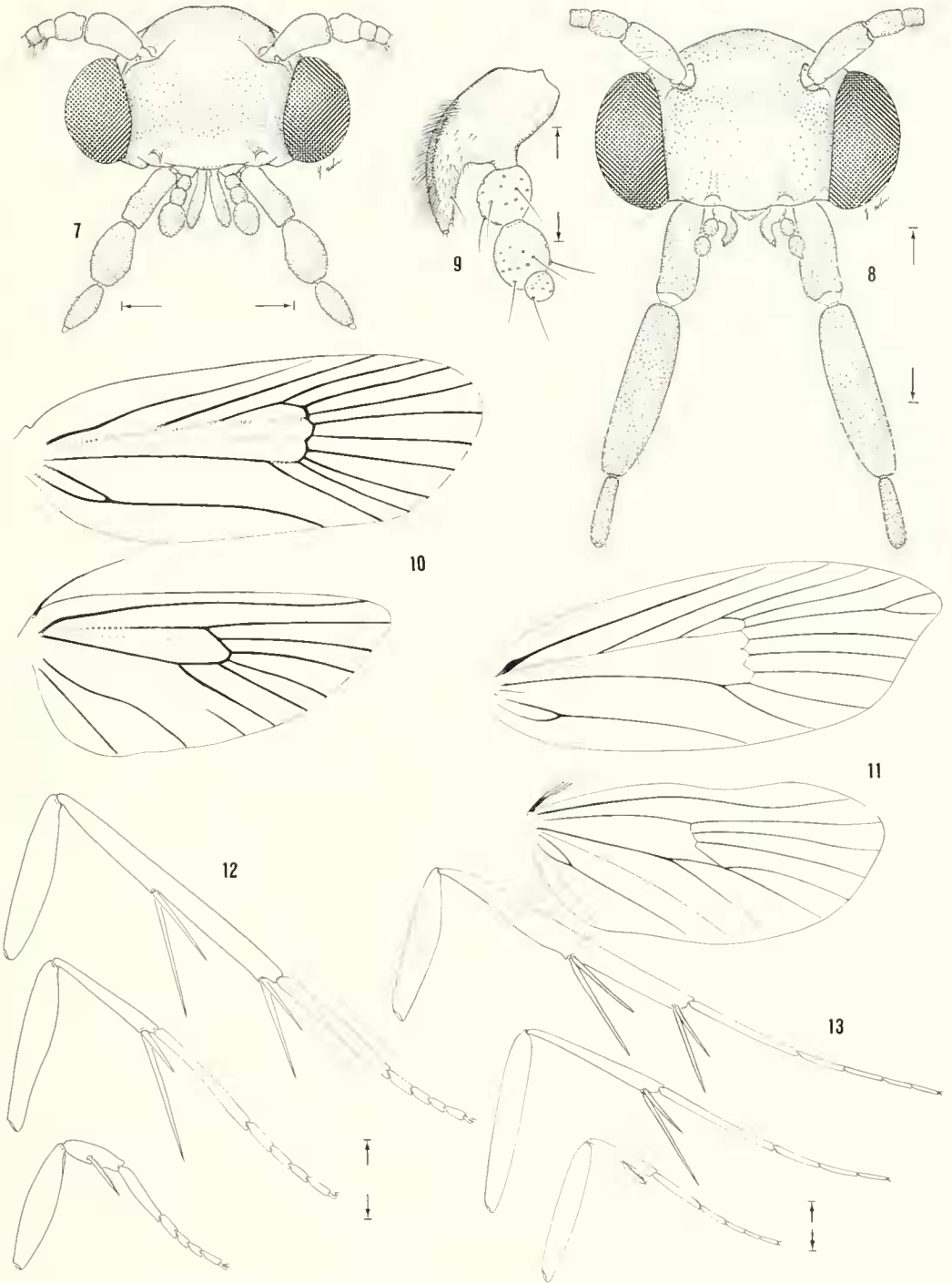
Lamyristis Meyrick 1911:131.—Fletcher 1929:122.—Clarke 1965:340.—Nye and Fletcher 1991:167.—Robinson and Tuck 1996:17. Type species: *Lamyristis leucopselia* Meyrick 1911:131, by monotypy.

Lamyristis Neave 1939:859, (misspelling)

Parameristis Meyrick 1919:256.—Fletcher 1929:162.—Nye and Fletcher 1991:222.—Robinson and Tuck 1996:17 (synonym of *Lamyristis*). Type species: *Parameristis eremaea* Meyrick 1919:257, by monotypy.

Male.—Length of forewing 4.2–6.1 mm. *Head* (Figs. 8,9).—Vestiture of vertex semi-appressed, with that of occipital area more erect and thrust forward to form a low ridge

more or less between antennal bases; occipital tufts present but reduced; scales of lower frons reduced, appressed; those of upper frons more erect and dense; all scales minutely bi-tridentate. Eyes smooth, reduced; interocular index ca. 0.8. Antenna filiform, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ length of forewing; scape and pedicel fully scaled, pecten present; flagellum with single row of scales dorsally, naked ventrally except for dense piliform sensilla ca. 1–1.2 diameter of flagellomere in length. Mandible absent. Haustellum greatly reduced, less than maxillary palpus in length. Maxillary palpus reduced, 2–3-segmented, apical segment greatly reduced (Fig. 9) or absent. Labial palpus 3-segmented, curving slightly dorsad, with prominent scale tuft from venter of segment II; length ratio of segments from base: 1:1.7:0.7. *Thorax*: Mesoscutellum with a prominent, raised mid dorsal scale tuft. Forewing (Fig. 11) moderately broad, L/W index 2.6, with apex slightly produced to form falcate termen; falcation accentuated by presence of white spot in fringe below apex;



Figs. 7-13. 7. *Acoremata aquila*, head, (0.5 mm). 8. *Lamyristis leucopsilia*, head, (0.5 mm). 9. *L. leucopsilia*, maxilla, (0.1 mm). 10. *A. aquila*, venation. 11. *L. leucopsilia*, venation. 12. *A. aquila*, legs, (0.5 mm). 13. *L. leucopsilia*, legs, (0.5). (Scale lengths in parentheses.)

all veins arising separately from discal cell except for R4 and R5 which are long-stalked; accessory cell present; M forked close to end of cell. Retinaculum an elongate subcostal fold curving over base of Sc. Hindwing nearly equal to forewing in width; all veins arising separate except M3 and Cula sometimes connate; frenulum a single stout bristle. Foreleg (Fig. 13) short, equal to basal tarsomere in length; epiphysis elongate, ca. 0.8 length of tibia and surpassing apex of tibia; foretibia and tarsus with scale vestiture broad and flat. Tarsomeres of all legs relatively slender and elongate compared to those of *Acoremata*, with tarsomeres 2–5 of hindleg nearly 1.3 length of basal tarsomere (1). Tibial spurs well developed with one member of pair nearly twice the length of other; pattern 0–2–4. *Abdomen*: Eighth segment with a bilateral pair of short coremata (Figs. 24, 29).

Male genitalia.—Caudal apex of tegumen with shallow median notch. Vinculum Y-shaped, with elongate saccus 0.9–1.6 length of valva. Valva 0.5 or less length of genital capsule; sacculus with a short, prominent, shortly spinose lobe arising from basal to distal 1/2. Aedoeagus relatively stout, nearly as long as genital capsule; basal fourth curved ventrally from lateral view; cornuti absent.

Female.—Length of forewing 9.2 mm. Color pattern as described for male. *Hindwing*: Frenulum consisting of 4–6 slender bristles. *Abdomen*: Seventh segment with elongate corethrogyne exceeding length of segment 7 and grouped in clusters similar to *Acoremata*.

Female genitalia.—Posterior apophyses extremely long, twice length of anterior pair. Lamella antevaginelis convex. Signum absent.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *LAMYRISTIS*
BASED ON MALE GENITALIA

- 1. Saccus shorter than valva; saccular lobe arising basal to middle of valva (Figs. 17, 18) *eremaea*
- Saccus exceeding length of valva in length; saccular lobe arising at or beyond middle of valva. 2

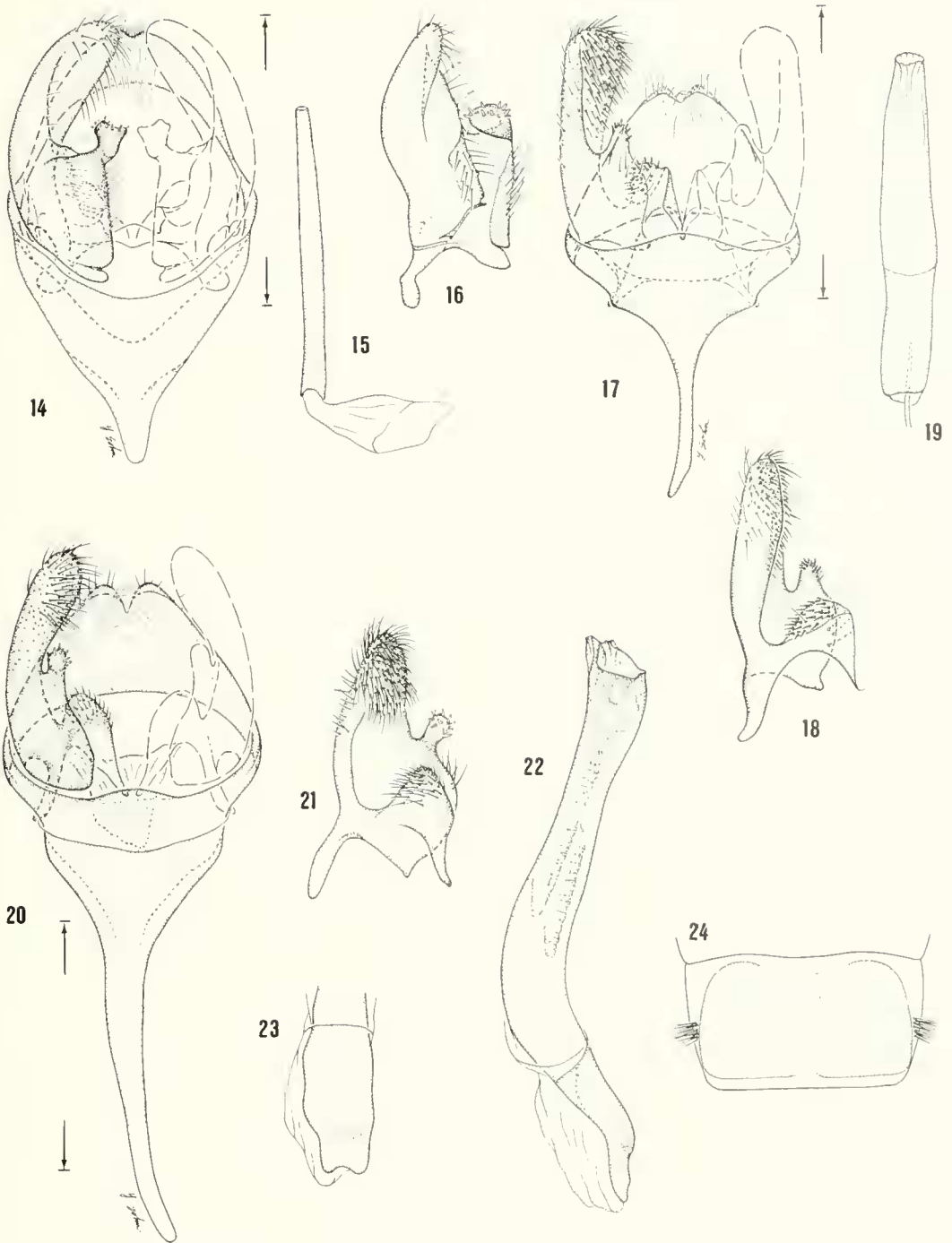
- 2. Saccus 1.6 length of valva; saccular lobe arising near middle of valva, base of lobe slightly constricted (Figs. 20, 21) *leucopselia*
- Saccus 1.25 length of valva; saccular lobe arising beyond middle of valva, base of lobe not constricted (Figs. 25, 26) *brunneiisensis*, new species

Lamyristis eremaea (Meyrick)
(Figs. 3, 17–19; Map)

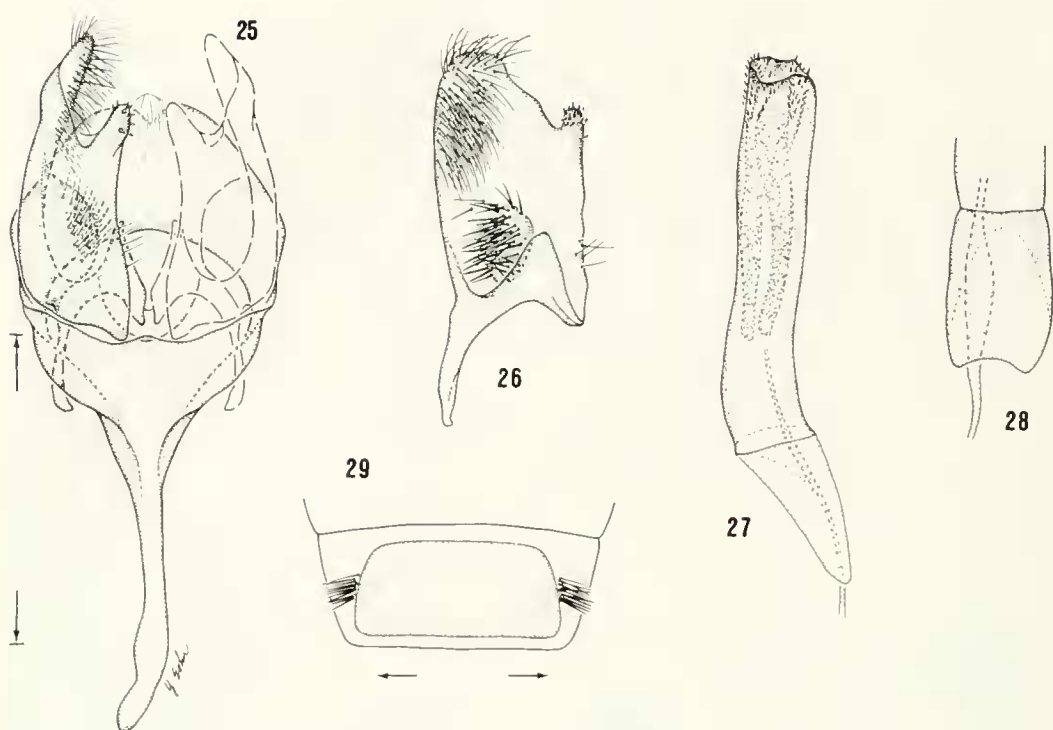
Parameristis eremaea Meyrick 1919:257.
Lamyristis eremaea: Robinson and Tuck 1996:17.

Male (Fig. 3).—Length of forewing 4.2–5.3 mm. Vertex predominantly brown with paler scales intermixed. Frons mostly white with a narrow, transverse band of brown below antennae and scattered brown scales laterally. Antenna ca. 1/3 length of forewing; flagellum with a single row of light brown to fuscous scales per segment; ventral sensilla pale buff, length ca. 2.0–3.0 diameter of flagellomere. Labial palpus dark brown laterally, white to cream dorsally and mesally; segment II with a prominent ventral tuft of dark brown-tipped scales, white dorsally; dorsal surface of III cream. *Thorax*: Mesonotum and tegula fuscous; venter buff. Forewing predominantly dark purplish fuscous with scattered, pale yellowish white spots of various size; an elongate, pale yellowish white spot at basal 2/5 of costa, with a similar but smaller spot opposite on dorsal margin—perhaps representing a remnant of an incomplete fascia; five smaller whitish spots along distal 2/5 of costa; termen with a subapical white spot; fringe irrorated with fuscous and pale gray. Hindwing mostly bronzy gray with darker apex. Legs predominantly cream to light brown, heavily suffused with fuscous dorsally on fore and midleg, paler on hindleg; tarsi banded with fuscous dorsally. *Abdomen*: Dark brown dorsally with slight bronzy luster; venter dull white.

Male genitalia (Figs. 17–19).—Saccus moderately long, ca. 0.9 length of valva. Lobe of sacculus slightly tapered distally, arising below middle of valva. Aedoeagus with base slightly curved.



Figs. 14-24. Male genitalia. 14-16, *Acoremata aquila*. 14, Ventral view. 15, Aedeagus, ventral view. 16, Valva, mesal view. 17-19, *Lamyristis eremaea*. 17, Ventral view. 18, Valva, mesal view. 19, Aedeagus, ventral view. 20-24, *Lamyristis leucopsilia*. 20, Ventral view. 21, Valva, mesal view. 22, Aedeagus, lateral view. 23, Base of aedeagus, ventral view. 24, Eighth tergum. (All scales = 0.5 mm.)



Figs. 25–29. Male genitalia, *Lamyristis bruneiensis*, 25, Ventral view. 26, Valva, mesal view. 27, Aedeagus, lateral view. 28, Base of aedeagus, ventral view. 29, Eighth tergum. (All scales = 0.5 mm.)

Female.—Unknown.

Holotype.—♂; SRI LANKA: Maskeliya, October, Pole, BM slide 27908 (BMNH).

Material examined.—SRI LANKA: Maskeliya: 1 ♂, holotype, (BMNH). Udawatakele Sanctuary, 1800 ft [550 m] Kandy: 1 ♂, 23–25 Sep 1980, K. Krombein, P. Karunaratne, L. Jayawickrema, V. Gundawardane, P. Livanage, USNM slide 31786 (USNM).

Distribution (Map).—Known from montane, south-central Sri Lanka.

Discussion.—This species is most easily distinguished from the other Sri Lankan species, *L. leucopselia*, by the shorter and more slender saccus of the male genitalia (Fig. 17).

Lamyristis leucopselia Meyrick

(Figs. 4, 5, 8, 13, 20–24, 32, 33; Map)

Lamyristis leucopselia Meyrick 1911: 131.—Clarke 1965:340.—Robinson and Tuck 1996:17.

Male (Fig. 5).—Length of forewing 6.1 mm. *Head*: Vestiture predominantly dull white to cream with a bilateral pair of fuscous patches on frons beneath antenna along rim of eye. Antenna pale brown dorsally with fuscous suffusion laterally on most flagellomeres. Labial palpus broken; basal segment fuscous laterally, cream mesally and dorsally. *Thorax*: Mesonotum dark fuscous with white fringe of scales laterally on tegula; venter buff to white. Forewing predominantly fuscous, with a small white costal spot near apex and another on termen below apex; a relatively large triangular white spot near middle of dorsal margin. Hindwing pale gray with fuscous suffusion along costal margin and apex. Legs typically dark brown dorsally, cream to light brown ventrally. *Abdomen*: Light golden brown dorsally, cream ventrally. Eighth tergum partially divided.

Male genitalia (Figs. 20–24).—Saccus greatly elongated, ca. 1.6 length of valva.

Lobe of sacculus slightly swollen distally, arising near middle of valva. Aedoeagus with base strongly curved.

Female (Fig. 4).—Length of forewing 6.5–9.2 mm. *Head*: Vestiture with more fuscous scaling than male. Labial palpus fuscous laterally, pale brown to cream mesally and dorsally. *Thorax*: Similar to male except with forewing more uniformly darker and with more purplish luster; mid-dorsal spot reduced. Hindwing darker bronzy fuscous and more uniform in color; costal margin sinuate. *Abdomen*: Dark fuscous dorsally. Corethrogyne light brown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32, 33).—Lamella antevaginalis strongly arched. Ductus bursae gradually tapering, equalling length of corpus bursae; length of entire bursa copulatrix ca. 0.65 length of posterior apophyses.

Lectotype.—♀; SRI LANKA: Maskeliya, [19] 04, Alston, BM slide 7476 (BMNH).

Material examined.—SRI LANKA: Maskeliya: 2 ♀ (paralectotypes), May 1904, Pole, BM slides 27923, 27926 (BMNH). Pundaloya, 3500–4500' [1070–1370 m]: 1 ♂, Green, BM slide 27910 (BMNH).

Distribution (Map).—Known only from montane, south-central Sri Lanka.

Discussion.—The identification of the single male associated with *L. leucopselia* is tentative. Although this specimen is more rubbed and consequently appears paler in color, the predominantly paler head vestiture and more uniform wing pattern are most similar to that of the female lectotype. The male genitalia are distinct in possessing the longest saccus of any member of the genus.

Lamyristis bruneiensis Davis,
new species

(Figs. 6, 25–29; Map)

Male (Fig. 6).—Length of forewing 5 mm. *Head*: Vestiture predominantly pale buff to cream, heavily suffused with fuscous as a raised band across vertex and below antennae near front rim of eye; occip-

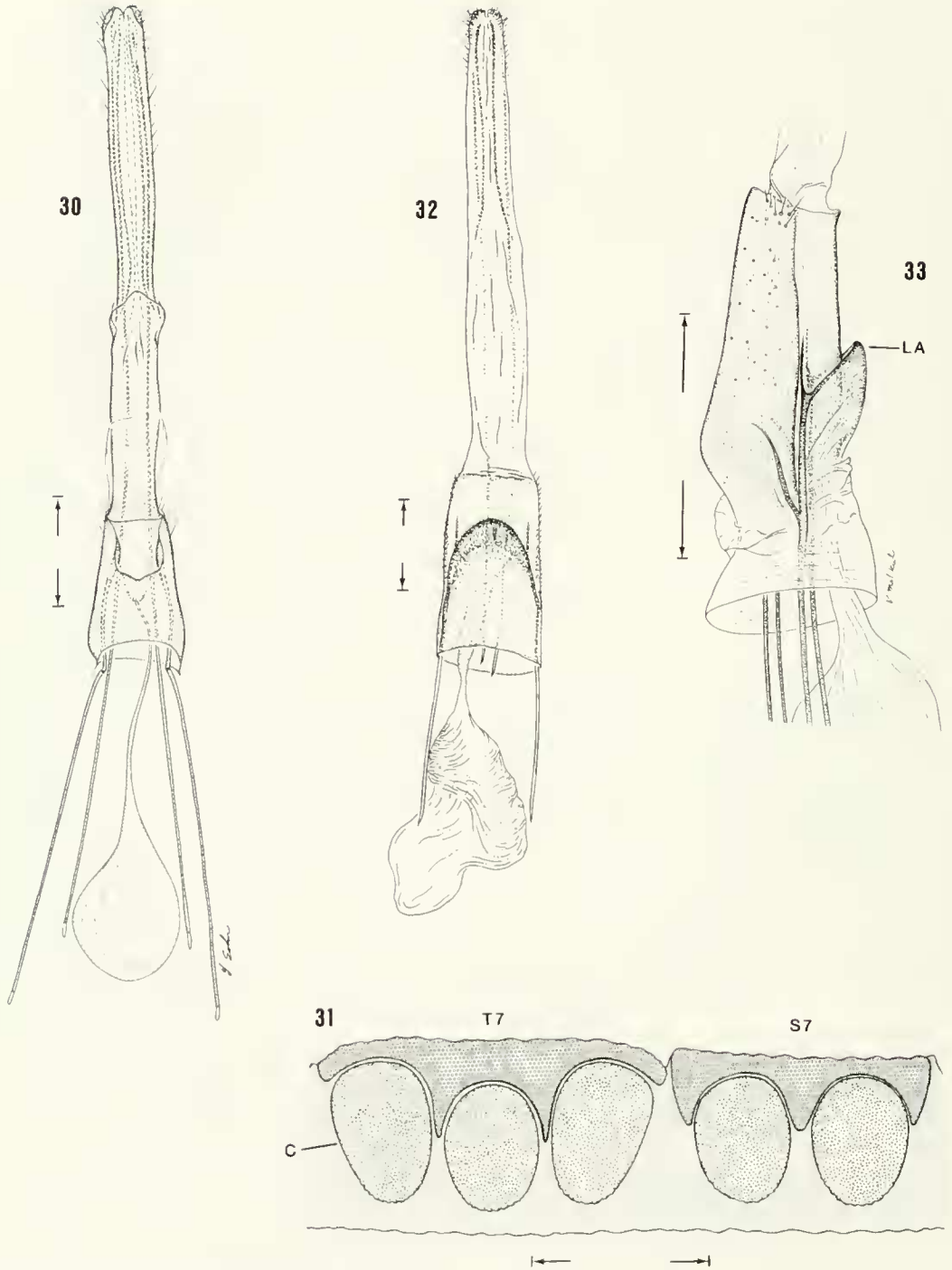
ital scales white, continuing as a fringe around caudal margin of eye. Antenna less than 0.3 length of forewing; scape smooth except for pecten of ca. 8 elongate piliform scales, predominantly buff with mostly fuscous and less white suffusion dorsally; flagellum mostly buff with scattered fuscous and whitish scales dorsally; ventral sensilla approximately equal to diameter of flagellomere in length. Maxillary palpus cream, terminating in a few black scales. Labial palpus mostly buff to cream, heavily suffused with fuscous laterally and on prominent ventral brush of segment II. *Thorax*: Mesonotum fuscous lightly irrorated with white, especially at margin of tegula; cream ventrally. Forewing mostly fuscous at basal third, heavily mottled with light brown and fuscous scales over distal 2/3; costal margin with at least five cream spots including an elongate spot at basal third that curves inward as a white bar; a slender triangular white spot extends from middle of dorsal margin halfway to costa; a subapical band of nearly contiguous white spots parallel to termen with the largest in size near apex; termen with a subapical white spot; fringe white terminating in fuscous. Hindwing mostly pale gray with fuscous suffusion at apex; a series of 3–5 small cream spots also visible in fuscous area. Legs mostly buff to cream, heavily suffused with fuscous dorsally on foreleg. *Abdomen*: Predominantly fuscous dorsally, cream to buff ventrally. Eighth tergum undivided, with a bilateral pair of short coremata (Fig. 29).

Male genitalia (Figs. 25–28).—Saccus elongate, ca. 1.25 length of valva. Lobe of sacculus cylindrical, arising beyond middle of valva. Aedoeagus with slightly curved base.

Female.—Unknown.

Holotype.—♂; BRUNEI: Rampayoh River, 300' [90 m], LP 195, GR 960785, 11–19 Mar 1989, G. S. Robinson, BM slide 27913 (BMNH).

Distribution (Map).—Known only from the type locality, located in lowland dipterocarp forest.



Figs. 30-33. Female genitalia. 30-31, *Acoremata* sp. 30, Ventral view. 31, Seventh abdominal segment (C = corethrogynae cluster, S = sternum, T = tergum). 32-33, *Lamyristis leucopsilia*. 32, Ventral view. 33, Detail of eighth segment of fig. 32, lateral view (LP = lamella antevaginalis). (All scales = 0.5 mm.)

Discussion.—The male genitalia of this species are diagnostic in possessing the broadest valvae of the genus, with the sacculus lobe reduced and arising beyond the middle of the valva (Fig. 26).

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